

# THE SOUTHERN FARM GAZETTE

FOR THE FARMING, STOCK RAISING, DAIRYING, POULTRY AND OTHER INTERESTS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

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50 CENTS A YEAR.

## A Canadian Comment on the Onondaga, N. Y. Patron Investigation.

I am exceedingly interested in the "Creamery Patrons Investigation in Onondaga Co., N. Y." I am not milking cows, but have been reading the Dairyman with reference to a dairy business, but the showing from Onondaga county is not particularly encouraging. It would add to the interest of these investigations if your correspondent would give the length of time the cows were milked to give the various returns. I am particularly interested in this investigation, because I have some sixty or seventy grade Shorthorn heifers that I purchased with care in Ontario, selecting from the best milking stock of that breed I could find, with the view to raising the calves by hand on separator milk and making butter, but I am not sufficiently enthused to work for nothing and board myself, and it has occurred to me that possibly I have mistaken my calling. Butter brings a good price here, quite as good as in Onondaga Co. but help is higher. Small grain sells usually from a dollar to a dollar and a quarter a hundred, whether it is wheat, barley or oats, and bran and shorts usually at about \$25 per ton. Calves dropped in the spring from such stock, in fact, as a rule, from any of the stock in this country sell at weaning time—about the first of November—for \$15 to \$20 per head where they are allowed to run with the cow, and a corresponding price according to quality and condition where raised by hand.

I beg pardon for stringing this out so long. I only started to ask your correspondent to give us the length of the season that the cows give milk, to give the returns he quotes.

C. H. Walker.  
Macleod, Alberta, Canada.

The time covered by Mr. Jenkins' patrons investigations is one year, the entire milking season of the cow. We do not wonder at our friend's hesitation about going into the dairy business, when he looks over these records. But if he will turn to Mr. Jenkins' table on page 832 he will do well to study the returns of Nos. 9, 30, 31, 34 and 37. He will see that they obtained for every dollar they expended in feed, over two dollars in butter at the creamery. If he will turn to page 592, he will note what Mr. Jenkins says about this patron. The cost to keep was \$21. His ration for the winter months was mainly an excellent quality of sweet corn stover. His cows produced 5,224 pounds of milk which made 263 pounds of butter. He reads agricultural papers. It is evident that his cows were not suffering because of his ignorance of cow management. He had good cows to start with. Another evidence that he had cow sense. No. 36, page 707, received \$2.04 for every dollar his cows cost in feed. The cost of keeping was \$25 per year; ration, alfalfa hay, corn stover, and 4 pounds of corn meal and bran a day for three months in the spring. His cows produced 5,257 pounds of milk per cow. No. 31, page 730, received \$2.03 for

every dollar his cows cost in feed. His ration was alfalfa hay, corn stover, wheat bran, and oats. Cost of annual keep, \$27.40. His cows produced 5,599 pounds of milk or 253 pounds of butter per cow. He reads agricultural paper. No. 34 same page, has 10 cows; cost of keeping, \$31. Ration, alfalfa hay, corn stover, four pounds of bran and corn meal during winter months. His cows produced 6,792 pounds of milk, making 281 pounds of butter. He received \$2.19 for every dollar his cows cost in feed. He reads agricultural papers. No. 37, same page, his cows cost in keep, \$27. They produced 5,709 pounds of milk, making 256 pounds of butter. His ration also was alfalfa hay, corn stover and no grain except the ears of corn on the stover, (we reckon it was pretty good stover). His cows produced \$2.10 for every dollar they cost in feed. Now, here we have five men in 80, who received over one hundred per cent. in return for every dollar they invested for feed. Three of them feed alfalfa hay. Every other man of the 80 had the same chance to make an intelligent profit-making dairy farmer of himself. Yet there were 23 of them who received less than a dollar for every dollar they invested in feed. The conclusion irresistibly is that this tremendous difference between profit and loss is due to the hard work, the thought, the brain of the live, and a lack of it in the twenty-three. There is no other way of satisfactorily explaining it.—Hoard's Dairyman.

For a year or two past Hoards Dairyman and others interested in dairying have sent representatives into the dairy sections of the North and found out what it cost the various dairy farmers to feed their cows a year, whether the feed was home grown or purchased. Then the returns from the creamery showed exactly how much money the cows brought in. In a majority of cases, perhaps, the dairymen have not gotten money enough to pay the feed bills. In a majority of cases these men that are not making ends meet said they read no agricultural paper and did not need any.

How have these men lived, since they are paying out more than they get? Simply by growing the feed on the farm with underpaid and underfed and poorly clothed labor, consisting of their own families. They grow the feed thus and sell it to poor cows at less than market price.

We will venture that a majority of cotton farmers are not getting full wages for the labor used in the production and handling of cotton after taking out other expenses. This can be demonstrated to be a fact with all cotton farmers who produce only 1/2 bale per acre or less. A few cotton farmers, like the five

dairy farmers mentioned, by growing a bale per acre, easily make 100 per cent. profit on all the labor and other expenses involved in its production. Only good crops, as well as good cows well handled, can possibly pay.

## An Instructive Article.

Brooks, Coleman County, Tex.

After a twelve months' wait I thought I would put in a few lines from this part of the world. I moved here about fourteen months ago, bought land, paid \$11.50 per acre for 220 acres, sold out two months ago for \$15 per acre. I only make this statement to show how rapidly land is advancing in this county. Crops were very short this year, farmers are nearly all through gathering their cotton, though they are five times better off for feed another year than they were this time last year. The dwarf milo maize is the coming crop for stock feed for this country and corn will be a thing of the past. I will give some of my experience on milo maize this year: I bought one gallon of seed, planted one and a half acres with my sorghum planter, cut the first crop the 1st of July—just cut the tops off, got about fifty bushels, thrashed out seven bushels, sold \$11 worth, planted seven acres more out of what was left, gathered a good crop from that, the one and a half acres suckered out at once, and in the last of August I cut it with my row binder, got about twelve big loads, then it put out from the stub and the 1st of October it was all headed out again, about three or four feet high. The middle of November I cut it again with my binder like cutting oats or wheat, and that was the best of all. It will fatten a horse or hog, or cow as quick as anything I ever fed to stock. Some claim that it won't fatten hogs, but that is a grand mistake. I fattened my meat hogs on it this fall, and I never killed fatter meat. I killed four head just one year old, and made 900 pounds of fine pork.

JOE W. TAYLOR.

## Selecting the Pullets.

As your young stock grows, select from all the broods the very finest, strongest and most vigorous pullets to keep for winter layers. Size, strength and vigor have so much to do with egg production that one should study this continually in the flock and train the eye to see the best egg producers while yet undeveloped. Save all such for your own use; never part with them unless you have more than you need. After they are selected keep them well under your eye and select from all these the very best egg producers to lay the eggs from which you will grow your future stock, and gradually in this way you will gain in egg production. The best hens are the ones that lay the largest number of eggs that are of fair size, good form and nicely finished. Such eggs sell the best, usually produce the best and have the best value in the market.—Feathers.

## Truck AND Dairy Farm ..FOR SALE..

160 acres level land three miles from the growing manufacturing city of Laurel; the best market for truck and dairy products of Mississippi. Land will make a bale of cotton per acre with some fertilizer. Will sell this well-improved place for \$2500.

L. F. EASLY, Laurel, Miss.

## Wincy Farm Berkshires.

On hand now a few litters as fine as I have ever bred, ready for prompt shipment. These pigs have typical heads, backs and hams and have excellent bone, with unusual finish. Buyer should order before weather gets too warm to ship.

Bred Banded Plymouth Rocks at a bargain. Address, S. Q. HOLLINGSWORTH, - - Coushatta, La.

## COW PEAS.

Whippoorwill Peas.....\$1 50 bu.  
Clays and Wonderfals.....1 10 bu.  
Mixed and Unknown.....1 00 bu.  
Tenn. German Millet Seed.....\$1 50 bu. Dwarf Essex Rape.....6c lb.  
Binder Twine.....12c lb. Red Top & Orange cane seed \$1.40 bu.  
All in cotton bags 15c extra each, and terms NET CASH.

C. R. BAIRD & CO., - Chattanooga, Tenn.

## For Sale--A Bargain.

240 acre Delta farm, 18 miles south of Greenville, Miss., and 3 miles west of Wilmot station where we have both Y. & M. V. and Southern R. R's. Convenient enough to the railroad can leave the place in the morning and go to Greenville and attend to business and get back that evening or you can go in the evening and get back next morning. There is two first class steam gins at Wilmot also Post Office. There is 125 acres in fine state of cultivation which will make a bale of cotton per acre this year. 6 good Houses, 5 pumps, good water, barns and sheds, full supply of farm implements, 1 four horse wagon and gears, blacksmith outfit, 6 head fine young mules one 8 year old horse, large and work anywhere. Everything complete for one who wants this size farm. I will state that this land is as fine as any in the Delta and lies beautifully and is cheap at \$50 an acre. I am engaged in other business and find I cannot give the proper attention this property, so am willing to make a sacrifice of it. I will close it out for \$7500.00\* the entire outfit, one-third cash and the balance in payments to suit purchaser. This I consider the best bargain in the Delta and the right man can make the deferred payments like paying rent.

E. M. BAGGETT,  
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

## Jerseys For Sale.

BY

## Mississippi Experiment Station.

To reduce the Station herd, we are offering for sale several choice young registered cows and heifers. Also five well bred young bulls. Most of the above cows are with calf Prospects Polo; dam massey Polo, sire, Stake Pegis of Prospect.

Full particulars sent on application.

J. S. Moore,  
Agricultural College, Miss